THE VIRGINIA GAZETTE, & GENERAL ADVERTISER

RICHMOND:—PRINTED (EVERY WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY) BY AUGUSTINE DAVIS, AT FOUR DOLLARS PER ANNUM—PAID IN ADVANCE.

NUMBER 1059.] SATURDAY, DECEMBER 11, 1802. [VOLUME XVII.

JUST ARRIVED,
And for Sale by the Subscriber,
a fresh assortment of Dutch

Bolting Cloths

JOSEPH DARMSDATT.
Richmond, Nov. 8th, 1802.

Burr Millstones and Bolting Cloths.

THE subscriber having received a large supply of the best pieces of French Burr Stones, has recommenced the manufacture of Burr Millstones, on his patented improved plan, at the corner of Ninth and Market streets, Philadelphia, where his customers may now be supplied with those of the best quality, and to suit the different kinds of grain.

Also, BOLTING CLOTHS, (of which he has a large and general assortment) Screws for raising Millstones, and Cast Iron Gudgeons, for cash or good draughts at short sight, accepted in Philadelphia, New-York, Baltimore, Washington, or Alexandria. Opportunities for shipping (at about 6 dollars a pair freight for) mill stones to either of the above mentioned ports, Richmond and Petersburg are frequent.

Bolting Cloths are kept for sale with John & Slingluff, Baltimore, and Dean & Gardner, Alexandria.

Orders from a distance will be strictly attended to.

OLIVER EVANS.
Philadelphia Nov. 4, 1802. 12aw3m.

Sale of Land.

Pursuant to a deed of trust from the late Paul Thilman, of Hanover, to secure a debt due to John Thornton, sen. of said county, will be sold, by public auction, for ready money, to the highest bidder, at Hanover court house, on Wednesday the 22d day of December next, being court day,

A Tract of Land,

in Caroline county, whereon Mr. John Thilman now resides,

CONTAINING by estimation 200 acres, more or less. A description of the land is thought unnecessary, as it is presumed that those inclined to purchase will view the tract.

HARDIN BURNLEY, } *Trustees.*
HENRY ROBERTSON, }
Hanover, Nov. 24, 1802. [tdf.]

THE Estate of Charles Irving, dec'd. and all power over the same, having been lately committed to the subscribers, by an order of Albemarle court, notice is hereby given, to all whom it may concern, that they have employed William H. Cabell, attorney at law, to transact all the business of the said estate. He alone is authorized to receive payment of debts due to the said estate, to make sales or contracts, or to do any act obligatory upon the said estate. All persons having claims against the estate, are requested to make them known to the said Wm. H. Cabell. Letters addressed to him in Richmond, during the months of December and January next, and afterwards in Warminster, Amherst county, will be duly attended to.

Nicholas Cabell.
William Hughs.
Nov. 25, 1802.

TO BE SOLD,

To the highest bidder, on Tuesday the 21st day of December next, if fair, if not, the next fair day, on the premises, agreeable to the last will and testament of Col. *Benjamin Temple*, dec. that valuable and well known

Tract of Land,

IN Hanover county, called *Garland's Neck*, lying on Pamunkey river, two miles from the courthouse, and twenty-four from the city of Richmond. This tract contains about 800 acres—its fertility is equal if not superior to any tract in the county. There is on the premises a good dwelling house, with out houses—good peach and apple orchards. There is also attached to the land an excellent two story store-house, and a large and commodious Granary at Littlepage's bridge. There are about 60 bushels of wheat sown on the plantation. The terms of sale will be twelve months credit for one half the purchase money, and two years credit for the other half. Bonds and approved security will be required, with a deed of trust on the land to secure the payment. Possession will be given by the first of January.

Will be sold at the same time and place the crop of Corn, Wheat, Fodder, &c. and about 4000 weight of Pork.

ROBERT TEMPLE,
Executor of B. Temple.
November 8th, 1802. 12wtdf.

Kentucky Lands for sale.

TO be sold at public auction, on Thursday the 30th of December next, at 12 o'clock, at the Eagle Tavern, in the city of Richmond,

5320 acres of Land,

In the state of Kentucky, belonging to the estate of the late *Andrew Ronald*, deceased—viz.

2480 acres, lying on Big Barren River;
1000 acres on Green River, on the mouth of the Big Barren;
1840 acres on the head branches of the South East forks of Skeggs Beaver Creek.

5320 acres, issued in four patents to Chs. Dabney of Hanover county, the 2d Oct. 1786, and purchased of him by the late Andrew Ronald—the whole recorded in the court of appeals, in the state of Kentucky, the 22d June, 1796, as by a certificate of Thomas Todd, esq. clerk of said court.

The terms of payment will be, one fourth of the purchase money to be paid in 6 months from the day of sale, one fourth payable in 12 months, one fourth payable in 18 months, and one fourth payable in two years, with bond and approved security—the bonds to bear interest from the date.

William Wiseham,
Executor to the estate of Andrew Ronald.
Richmond, 12th Nov. 1802. tdf.

Lost or Mislaid,

BY the subscriber, living in Manchester, a *NOTE OF HAND*, executed by Col. Archibald Walthall of Chesterfield, to Mr. John Swann of Powhatan, for *ONE THOUSAND DOLLARS*, payable the first day of January next. A liberal reward will be given to any person who will deliver it to

David Patteson, *jr.*
Nov. 29, 1802. tf

WATCHES AND JEWELLERY,

WHOLESALE & RETAIL,

In the corner store of Mr. Harris's large brick building, a few doors above the Post-Office, and immediately on the street leading to the Capitol.

AN extensive assortment of Gold, Silver and Pinchback WATCHES, of every description.

Elegant JEWELLERY, in Gold, and Gilt, which have just been received from Europe.

A great variety of Watch Maker's Materials and Watch Trinkets;

All of which will be disposed of at the most reasonable prices.

PETER THOMEGUEX.

N. B. Watch-Makers and Dealers will be supplied at reduced prices.
Richmond, Nov. 22, 1802.

FOR SALE,

On board the Brig Ann, Robert Lord, Master, from Boston,

GOOD BROWN SUGAR, in hogsheads and barrels.

Swedish Iron, assorted for tires, &c.

Nutmegs and Cloves.

A few boxes best white Castile Soap.

Fresh Currents.

A few Muskets.

Richmond, Dec. 2, 1802 tf

TO BE SOLD, FOR CASH,

At 3 o'clock in the afternoon of Saturday the 11th December, at Bell's new tavern, in this city, all the articles of Philosophical Apparatus, belonging to the estate of the late Archibald Currie, dec'd. consisting of a large elegant

Electrifying Machine,

With its appurtenances;

SUPPOSED to be the largest, most powerful, and best fitted up of any in Virginia, if not in America. Another Electrifying Machine, upon a smaller scale; Two Microscopes, &c. &c. Also, an elegant and complete edition of the Works of Hogarth, together with some Prints and sundry other articles.

The foregoing articles may be seen two days preceding the sale, at the said tavern, between the hours of three and five in the afternoon.

JOHN PUMFREY, *Administrator.*
Richmond, Dec. 2d, 1802. 3t

Hat and Shoe Store.

THANKFUL for the liberal encouragement which he has experienced from the inhabitants of Richmond and Manchester, and the public in general, the subscriber respectfully informs them, that he has lately received, and now on hand, a good and general assortment of ENGLISH and NEW-YORK manufactured,

Hats & Shoes,

FOR SALE, at the first house below the Eagle Tavern, sign of the Cock'd Hat.

D. J. BURR.
Richmond, Dec. 6, 1802. tf

VIRGINIA:

By virtue of a decree of the High Court of chancery for the Richmond district, in the suit between

William Flemming Gaines, ex'or of Robert Page, and Robert Pollard adm'r of John White, Plaintiffs.

And

Elizabeth Braxton, George Braxton, Corbin Braxton, Carter Braxton, Taylor Braxton, William Fitzhugh Braxton, Anne Corbin Braxton, Alin Braxton and Elizabeth Braxton, of whom are infants, Defendents.

WILL BE SOLD,

To the highest bidder, for ready money, on Monday the 3d of January next, at the vendue office of the subscribers,

Two Negro Men,

MARK and DAVY.

PROSSER and MONCURE,
Commissioners.
Richmond, Dec. 3, 1802.

For Sale.

ON Wednesday the 12th day of January next, (1803) upon the premises, in the town of Manchester, will be offered for sale, to the highest bidder, the following property, belonging to the Estate of Col. Bernard Markham, dec'd. viz:

One Tenement,

Upon the main street, adjoining the property of Mr. John Murchie and Mr. Thomas Goode, with its improvements, consisting of a large and commodious two story House, Kitchen, Lumber-House, &c. well calculated for a merchant or private family.——Also, a square of four

Half Acre Lots,

Ditched in, upon the back-street leading to Manchester Warehouse, and adjoining the property of Mr. Archibald Campbell. For terms and particulars, apply to Mr. Archibald Freeland of Manchester, who is fully authorized by us to dispose of the same.

MARY MARKHAM, *Executrix.*
LENÆUS BOLLING, *Executor.*
Chesterfield, Dec. 6, 1802. eawtdf

The SUBSCRIBER,

OFFERS HIS SERVICE AS

OVERSEER,

For the ensuing year.

HE can come well recommended, as he has lived in that calling for twenty seven years; he now resides at Geddy's Tavern, which he has kept for the last twelve months; where he may be seen, or letters addressed to him will be attended to with punctuality.

T. Richards.
Charles City county, Dec. 5, 1802.

Wanted to Hire,

A SERVANT MAN,

ACQUAINTED with taking care of horses and driving a carriage. For such a one recommended for honesty and sobriety, a liberal hire will be given. Enquire of the Printer.
Nov. 30, 1802

I wish to HIRE, for the ensuing year,

75 Negro Men

To work on the Manchester Turnpike Road.

JAMES CLARKE.
Manchester, Sept. 27, 1802. (e2wtf)

Lands for Sale.

TO be sold, at Public Auction, on Thursday the 30th December next, at 12 o'clock, at the Eagle Tavern, in the city of Richmond,

17,101 Acres of Land,

In the state of Kentucky:

Lot 1st.	900 Acres, in Warren county, Bay creek, above Sulpher Lick;		
2	800 do. do. Walnut creek;		
3	960 do. do. above Sulpher Lick;	5167 1/3	
4	207 2-3 do. do. middle Fork Drakes creek;		
5	1300 do. do. Skeggs Beaver creek;		
6	1000 do. do. north side Big Barren;		
7	2000 Acres in Green county, east side south fork Little Barren;	3240	
8	1240 do. do south side little Barren;		
9	5000 Acres in Logan C. on Big Barren river;		
10	890 do. do. N. side of Cumberland river;		
11	666 2-3 do. do. South side of do.	8693 1/3	
12	270 do. do. North side of do.		
13	1000 do. do. West Fork Crocus creek;		
14	865 2-3 do. do. South Fork Little Barren,		
	Acres	17101	

ALSO

Lot 15, 100 Acres, on the waters of Eagle Creek N. W. of the Ohio.

SPECIAL warranty will be given on securing the payment of the purchase money by bond with approved security, payable, one fourth in six months from the day of sale, one fourth in twelve months, one fourth in eighteen months, and one forth payable in two years, with interest from the date of purchase.

James Brown.
Wm. Wiseham,
Executor to the Estate of Andrew Ronald.
Richmond, Nov. 26, 1802. 125D

500 DOLLARS REWARD.

ON Saturday the 20th inst. I wrote a letter to Messrs. Pickett, Pollard & Johnston, of Richmond, inclosing bank notes as per numbers, &c. annexed, amounting to 1850 dols; which letter was given to William Bell, then my clerk, to put into the post-office, which he did not do, but has absconded with the letter and its contents. The above reward will be paid for apprehending him with the whole of the money, or in proportion for a part of it; or I will give 200 dollars for apprehending him without the money.—He is about 30 years old, dark complexion, hair and eyes, speaks low and rather in a whining tone of voice; has a bashful appearance when spoken to; is about 6 feet high, spare made, and has broad features. He left Norfolk on Tuesday the 23d inst. and was seen on board a vessel bound for Baltimore; his dress was of a light colour when he went away, but it is probable he has since changed it.

Edward Johnston.
Norfolk, Nov. 27, 1802.

2 Note. Manhattan Co. dated 23d Aug. 1799, for 100 dollars.
10 Notes of 100 dollars each, of the Norfolk Branch Bank, to wit:
May 1, 1800, No. 3523; October 2, 1801, No. 3449. 3440, 3416, 3558, 3554, 3532, 3506, 3502 and 3492.
15 Notes of 50 dollars each, to wit: May 2, 1800, No. 3062; July 21, 1801, No. 2843, 2761, 2759; Jan. 16, 1802, No. 673; June 2, 1800, No. 3948, 3918; May 19, 1801, No. 2563, 2522; October 2, 1801, No. 3866, 3867, 4052, 4085, 4086, 4052.

TO BE SOLD,

On the 24th of this month, at public vendue, for ready money, pursuant to a decree of the Hustings Court of Williamsburg, to satisfy a debt due from Joseph Thomson, to the estate of James Wilson, dec. the

House & Lot,

In the said city,

WHERE Charles Bellini, lately dec'd. resided. The sale will be made by the Serjeant of the said city, on the premises, and will be at 10 o'clock.
Williamsburg, Dec. 1, 1802. 3w

A FEW COPIES OF

Henning's Justice,

May be had at this Office, and of Mr. Pumfrey, Book-Binder and Stationer.

From the New-York Herald.

CASE OF MR. RUTLEDGE.

[*Continued from our last.*]

We have arrived at the concluding paper on this subject, and shall endeavor to compress our observations into as narrow a compass as possible. Having learnt from a gentleman now in town, who was at Newport during the period of the attack on Mr. Rutledge, that the forged Geffroy letters, were actually published in the democratic paper there, of which circumstance we were before ignorant, we have taken every means to procure the Newport Republican paper containing them, but without success. Those letters themselves, if we are rightly informed, would furnish additional evidence to repel the charge, if additional evidence can by any one, be desired. They are promised us by an early post, but without waiting for them we shall here finish our remarks.

Mr. John Rutledge, member of congress from South-Carolina, and certainly one of the most respectable men in the United States in both his private and public character, is charged by his political enemies with a mean and disgraceful action, originating from motives the most malicious and dishonorable. It is publicly alledged against him that he has been guilty of an attempt to mislead the president of the United States in the exercise of his executive functions, by seducing and betraying him to to adopt certain ill-judged, ill-advised, and palpably improper and unjust conduct with regard to the public offices and officers in the state of Rhode Island, the result of which would be the important loss of the president's popularity in that state.

Let us attend for a moment to the species of conduct imputed to Mr. Rutledge in this affair. To entice the president to fall into the snare thus *artfully* and wickedly spread for him, Mr. Rutledge is supposed to have set down and fabricated letters to him, in the name of a man, of whom, it was next to a certainty, that Mr. Jefferson had never in his life once heard of; a Frenchman, ignorant of English, by occupation an inferior mechanic, and a very obscure person. The composition of the letters themselves too, both as to matter and style, is "ridiculous and contemptible," as Mr. Rutledge observes in his answer, and as we are credibly assured by those who have read them.

Such are the letters which are supposed by Mr. Rutledge to have a decisive influence with the president of the United States to induce him to commit himself, without further enquiry, in some very important acts of his administration.

Let me ask every reader of common sense, if the case itself, on the bare statement of it, is not a complete *felo de se?* Does it not suppose that both Mr. Rutledge and Mr. Jefferson are but one degree removed from the most egregious folly? And yet an impudence has been found hardy enough to circulate the tale, and incredible as it may appear, has sometimes met with a credulity stupid enough to receive it. But I shall not hesitate to declare, that it has not and can never pass as even plausible but with a downright knave or fool. Since however, a degree of knavery has appeared sufficient to attempt to give it a currency, we will lay aside for the present, the self-refutation it brings with it, and supposing it to carry nothing absolutely improbable on the face of it, examine the manner in which it has been supported.

Though a case of a *criminal* nature, in which the sort of evidence afforded by a comparison of handwriting, has for more than a century been exploded, yet let us allow our opponents all the advantage of this species of testimony, aided by such circumstantial proofs as they have

chosen to add. We desire no other opportunity than to shew their *condemnation from their own mouths.*

First. They placed their case entirely and exclusively on the similitude of the writing. The letters were exhibited for inspection at the printing office, and those inclined to support the charge were ready to declare that they supposed, thought, imagined, were compelled to think, had little doubts, and so on that they believed the hand writing resembled Mr. Rutledge's, although disguised in an artful manner. Not one of these persons pretended that they ever corresponded with Mr. Rutledge, or ever saw him write or were acquainted with his ordinary hand writing, but a certain letter of his handwriting being exhibited to them, and viewed by them in compatison with the letters, they expressed the unfavorable impressions they received from the inspection, each man according to the goodness of his eyesight, or to the sanguine or phlegmatic temperament of his constitution, or his zeal in the good cause of democracy. The extracts which we gave from our ingenious correspondent, who signed himself Vindex, have so wittily and satisfactorily exposed this part of the democratic evidence, that we shall not detain the reader with a repetition or an attempt to add remarks of our own. We are not to forget that these depositions made their appearance three weeks after those on the part of Mr. Rutledge, and that it had absolutely become a matter of choice, either to support the charge in this way or to abandon it altogether.

Let us now look curiously at the testimony of the same kind produced on the part of Mr. Rutledge—First, the Cashier of this Bank, Mr. Seixas, a man whose professed business it is to become accurately acquainted with every species of handwriting, and who is in the daily habit of comparing different sorts together, with a view to prevent or detect forgeries; Mr. Seixas, after an examination, declares, under oath, that "the letters were not written by Mr. Rutledge, but were an *unsuccessful* attempt to imitate his hand-writing." Next appear the depositions of eight different gentlemen, all acquainted with the hand-writing of Mr. Rutledge, who swear that the Geffroy letters do not in the written characters, seem a good resemblance to those of Mr. Rutledge, and were not written by him. There are, besides these affidavits, the depositions of two gentlemen from Charleston, who inform us, that they have known Mr. Rutledge from his infantry, have often *seen him write*, have been some years in correspondence with him, and seen his letters to others, and in short have an accurate knowledge of his hand-writing: One of these gentlemen, Mr. Read, declares, "he doth not believe the letters shewn him, signed Geffroy, are of the hand-writing of Mr. Rutledge;" the other, Mr. Russell, swears that the letters in question are by no means a *good imitation* of the letter shewn at the printing-office, and are *very dissimilar to Mr. Rutledge's general manner of writing.*" Thus far as to circumstantial evidence arising from inspection.

Supposing the persons produced on both sides to stand equal in point of character, which is an immense concession, we then on the one hand find a number of persons, giving an opinion on the instant, suggested by a comparison of the forged letters, with a single one of Mr. R's there produced; on the other, in addition to the opinion of a professional man, we have the unqualified declarations of four gentlemen who were the correspondents of Mr. R. four more who were well acquainted with his hand writing, and two who have known him from early life, all these, after a careful inspection, join to declare, without scruple or hesitation that the forged letters are not his handwriting. If the evidence closed here, no respectable jury, we believe, could be found who would give their verdict against the person accused. This, however, is at best but circumstantial evidence on both sides and liable to be out weighed by any direct and positive testimony without regard to numbers. We have then the testimony of Mr. Rutledge himself, who has solemnly sworn that "the letters exhibited at Mr. Farnsworth's office, signed 'Nicholas Geffroy and Nics Jeffroy' were not written by him, nor had he any knowledge of them before reading them in the Rhode-Island Republican." Now as opposed to this, if every individual in the whole state of Rhode-Island should swear they believed on inspection that the Geffroy letters were written by Mr. Rutledge, they would not excite a momentary suspicion in the minds of any man acquainted with that gentleman. But we are not done with the evidence on the part of the calumniators.

During all this bustle, and for more than three weeks after the first attack, more than a fortnight after the testimony produced on the part of Mr. Rutledge, & some days after the democrats themselves had mustered every man of sufficient zeal to repair to the printing-office and despoil his oath, the post-master and his son remained snug at home, and let the battle rage without their aid. At last an appeal is made directly to them by Mr. Rutledge himself, in his second letter; he informed the public that these were the men to be applied to for further information. And does not every man see that Mr. Rutledge would be the very last person to suggest this application, if he was conscious that these men or either of them possessed any facts *or* of an unfavorable complexion? He fearlessly makes the appeal and it was not to be trifled with. Now then comes the confirmatory testimony.

First. Old Richardson swears roundly and positively, that a letter *was brought* to his office on or about the 2d of August, 1800, by *a girl who said she lived with Mr. Rutledge*, which letters he sent to the President; and which letter appeared to him to be in the *hand-writing* of Mr. Rutledge, *though disguised*; and that on or about the 7th of said August, another letter written in the same *disguised* hand and directed to the the President of the United States, was *handed by the girl* who brought the other; that these letters were written by John Rutledge he *was convinced?* Then comes young Richardson in aid of his father; he swears that he examined the letters mentioned in the affidavit of his father, *after their reception in the post office and before they were put into the mail*, and that they appeared to him to be in the hand-writing of John Rutledge, Member of Congress, *though disguised; the letters were handed by Mr. Rutledge's girl.*

Here then we have all the additional confirmatory testimony which they have pretended to produce.—But, if we recollect right, Mr. Kinlock swears that old Richardson, on the 20th of September, confessed to Mr. Rutledge himself, that "*he did not know who brought the letters*;" here he swears it was Mr. Rutledge's *girl*, or at least a girl *who said* she lived with Mr. R; and in Mr. Kinlock's second deposition, it appears that young Richardson, after some hesitation to be sure, said *he knew the girl very well*, and described her person, *a little white girl* 11 or 12 *years old*, making it to resemble a little girl by the name of Polly Osborne, who did actually live with Mr. Rutledge near the proper time, and as he then supposed, at the very period, but which, afterwards, he found to be a mistake; while, however, he thought the time would answer, *he knew the girl very well*, and even went the length of agreeing to indentify her.—Young Richardson that told Mr. Kinlock, this girl delivered *one* of the letters to an individual of the family (neither his father nor himself) *in his presence*," yet father and son swear to the delivery of both letters. The question here occurs, who is the individual? Is he present or absent; does he remember or forget the circumstance? But old Richardson, as well as the young one, *knew* the letters to be Mr. R's by the similitude of the superscriptions to his ordinary hand-writing, *though disguised.* What? knew this at the time, and soon discovered by the answer re-delivered them by Geffroy, that an imposition had been practised on the President, and yet neither they, nor Ellery, nor Mr. Jefferson to say one word about the matter for more than a year! This is a very likely story on the face of it.

Among other remarks mentioned by our law writers on evidence as affording reasons to disbelieve a witness, one is a confused, hesitating manner, and a burdening the relation with a multitude of trifling irrelative, or unnecessary circumstances. Here we see young Richardson solemnly swearing that he *examined* the Geffroy letters, and that this examination took place "*after their reception in the post-office*," (as if it could have been done before,) "*and before they were put into the mail*," (as if it could have been done afterwards,) and that they *appeared* to be the hand writing of Mr. Rutledge." But every one says the writing was *disguised* an *unsuccessful* attempt to imitate, and one of them, Mr. Lowndes says that one of the superscriptions, the one he saw, was "*not only in a style of writing unlike Mr. Rutledge's but superior to what he ever wrote.*" A man may indeed possibly imitate a hand inferior to his own, but it is nothing short of a physical impossibility that he should forge a hand better than he *ever wrote.*

As to the delivery of the letters, it may be replied; first, they have failed to comply with their own pledge to produce the *little white girl* who brought them and whom young Richardson acknowledged to Mr. Kinlock *he knew well.* But it appears from the deposition of *Rhody Chappel* that from the middle of July to the end of three weeks, (including therefore the time of the delivery of both letters,) no young woman or *white girl* whatever lived in Mr. Rutledge's family; it appears from the affidavit of *Betsy Chapman* that she went to the house as a maid servant the *last* of August, but never carried any letters to the post-office; and it appears from the affidavit of Wm. Moore, jun. that *Polly Osborne* had lived there only a fortnight when she gave place to *Betsey Chapman*, making the time of her first going there to have been about the middle of August and after the 7th; so that the *little white girl* entirely fails them.

Again; they have failed to produce the individual who received the letters or one of them In these two important particulars, they have been unable or have omitted the *best evidence the nature of the case will admit of, and have offered no satisfactory reason for the omission*, by every rule of weighing testimony therefore the presumption is entirely against them.

The affidavit of Mr. Moore suggests much to the intelligent reader. The *little girl*, Polly Osborne, who by the way is, it seems "the daughter of a billiard-table marker for one of Ellery's confidants," this little girl told Mr. Moore "she would not say she ever carried any letters to the post-office for Mr. Rutledge, *if all the town wished her to*," how extremely significant are these underscored words? "Being asked if she had not told a person that her father had told her that a *great sum of money was offered to the girl who would say she carried the letters, and that she was the girl* who had carried them, she seemed startled and said by way of qualifying, that what she had said, was that *her father told her she might get something handsome if she said she carried the letters*, and she *might* get herself into difficulty." Children and fools tell the truth.

There can be no doubt that attempts were made to corrupt this little girl: What eye does not turn abhorrent from the sight of a parent tampering with the morals of his own child? The timid or the virtuous disposition of the daughter herself or perhaps the lessons of a pious mother, caused her to recoil from the part she had been selected to act, and she declared she *never carried any letters while at Mr. Rutledge's to any person or place*, of which young Richardson having been informed the evening previous to his third interview with Mr. Kinlock, drew back from his own offers, and declared, meanly, basely declared *he would say no more on the subject.* Thus the devil has led these wicked people into the snare he laid for them, and then left them completely in the lurch. In an ungarded, evil moment, they have so far forgot themselves as to name the individual who delivered, and the individual who received the letters. Now then let them produce them or either of them. Where are they?

Most of the readers of this article will be ready to say, why has not Mr. Rutledge appealed to the laws of the country, and instituted a suit against the publisher for a libel? Alas! the people in the different states in the Union little know the sort of justice to be expected from a Rhode-Island Court of law. No man who has not read the report of the trial of *Judge Dorrance* against *Governor Fenner*, for slander, last December, can have any possible idea of the manner in which justice and decency may be outraged, I was about to say under colour of law, but the more correct expression is, in defiance of law, and even its forms. Mr. Rutledge therefore, has been advised by all his friends, to refrain from appealing to the laws of a community which openly laughs the law to scorn, and whose only object would be to quicken the sense of injury, by adding the most cruel insult.

Notwithstanding the length to which this article has extended, we are persuaded it would be unsatisfactory did we not add a few words by way of suggesting some kind of opinion as to the real origin of this singular affair. The conjecture which we have formed on the whole matter is, that some person at Newport, in August 1801, with a view of sporting with the credulity of Mr. Jefferson, that is, in the common cant of the day, *quizzing though disguised.* What? knew this at the time, and soon discovered by the answer re-delivered them by Geffroy, that an imposition had been practised on the President, and yet neither they, nor Ellery, nor Mr. Jefferson to say one word about the matter for more than a year! This is a very likely story on the face of it.

Among other remarks mentioned by our law writers on evidence as affording reasons to disbelieve a witness, one is a confused, hesitating manner, and a burdening the relation with a multitude of trifling irrelative, or unnecessary circumstances. Here we see young Richardson solemnly swearing that he *examined* the Geffroy letters, and that this examination took place "*after their reception in the post-office*," (as if it could have been done before,) "*and before they were put into the mail*," (as if it could have been done afterwards,) and that they *appeared* to be the hand writing of Mr. Rutledge." But every one says the writing was *disguised* an *unsuccessful* attempt to imitate, and one of them, Mr. Lowndes says that one of the superscriptions, the one he saw, was "*not only in a style of writing unlike Mr. Rutledge's but superior to what he ever wrote.*" A man may indeed possibly imitate a hand inferior to his own, but it is nothing short of a physical impossibility that he should forge a hand better than he *ever wrote.*

As to the delivery of the letters, it may be replied; first, they have failed to comply with their own pledge to produce the *little white girl* who brought them and whom young Richardson acknowledged to Mr. Kinlock *he knew well.* But it appears from the deposition of *Rhody Chappel* that from the middle of July to the end of three weeks, (including therefore the time of the delivery of both letters,) no young woman or *white girl* whatever lived in Mr. Rutledge's family; it appears from the affidavit of *Betsy Chapman* that she went to the house as a maid servant the *last* of August, but never carried any letters to the post-office; and it appears from the affidavit of Wm. Moore, jun. that *Polly Osborne* had lived there only a fortnight when she gave place to *Betsey Chapman*, making the time of her first going there to have been about the middle of August and after the 7th; so that the *little white girl* entirely fails them.

Again; they have failed to produce the individual who received the letters or one of them In these two important particulars, they have been unable or have omitted the *best evidence the nature of the case will admit of, and have offered no satisfactory reason for the omission*, by every rule of weighing testimony therefore the presumption is entirely against them.

The affidavit of Mr. Moore suggests much to the intelligent reader. The *little girl*, Polly Osborne, who by the way is, it seems "the daughter of a billiard-table marker for one of Ellery's confidants," this little girl told Mr. Moore "she would not say she ever carried any letters to the post-office for Mr. Rutledge, *if all the town wished her to*," how extremely significant are these underscored words? "Being asked if she had not told a person that her father had told her that a *great sum of money was offered to the girl who would say she carried the letters, and that she was the girl* who had carried them, she seemed startled and said by way of qualifying, that what she had said, was that *her father told her she might get something handsome if she said she carried the letters*, and she *might* get herself into difficulty." Children and fools tell the truth.

self upon opening the folding doors of Tom-Tit's levee-chamber, I dread will surpass the humble abilities of your correspondent. The posture in which the Counsellor was seated; the grief which hung upon his visage, and which was saddened by the nakedness of a morning dress, together with the presence of a whole group selected from the various classes of jacobinism, that condoled him with streaming eyes, & blubbering lips, are subjects which would exert and even defy the talents of a Shakespeare or the pencil of a Hogarth to express. To borrow similes from ancient or modern fiction to assist the description, would serve little purpose, as most certainly such an assemblage, never exhibited itself, unless it were among the Anti-Deluvians at the very moment, when they were up to their necks in water.

This being the case, the reader must not be astonished, if I request his attention to a similar appearance that certain earthly reptiles sometimes exhibit. Take a little frog out of his ordinary element and throw him into a sandy path, the creature will leap backwards and forwards, in order to regain his former marsh, but after having exerted itself in vain, it will cock its limbs on a bit of stone, and covered with dust, will shew a picture of sorrow, resembling nearly the appearance which Counsellor Tom-Tit displayed upon my entering his chamber. He was seated on his consulting table, with his legs across in the form of a taylor. He was without breeches, but the Morning Chronicle, containing the letters of Ogden and Irvine, lay over his thighs and concealed his nakedness. One side of his chin that now had lost its smirking smile, was bearded; the other side smooth as a lady's doll, formed a contrast in harmony with his thoughts. Before him stood, Dr. Cochorn, a broken sergeant of artillery that has renounced his king, and now supports himself in New-York, by serving the Clintonians in the treble capacity of a taylor, gunner, and Anus Scourer. He had visited the counsellor that morning, for the latter purpose, and carried a large syringe in one pocket and a flask of olive oil in the other. The largeness of his head, and the wideness of his mouth, made him however, act the part of a sympathetic organ on this occasion.

On the same table, and at Tom-Tit's back, stood the ghastly figure of counsellor Cain, whose lengthened face and hollow eyes, bespoke a mind in which distress, anger, revenge, and hypocrisy boiled and foamed. On the right was seated Baby George, sobbing and sighing like a blooming rose in a shower of rain. On the left, cousin Den, with a phiz manifestly grim, was wreathing his morbid limbs, in all the agonies of despair. Commissioner Bluff appeared with his back to the fire—

"His cheeks like bladders, with passion "glowing,
"Or, like a fat Dutch trumpeter's, when "blowing."

Directly opposite, was placed, the young Attorney who knocked down the bald headed Caledonian in the theistical society. He was droning on a highland bagpipe, a dirge of sorrow,

"Sweet as the quavers, of the fattest "swine."

The trickling tears of his face, were in harmony with his running eyes, and a black shaggy beard which had done ten days penance to the illuminati, wonderfully accorded with the mournful notes of his music. Snip, the Clintonian messenger, like a beloved friend, was singing at his side, the taylor's lament. Old Mother Cole, in tragic humour, completed the trio, by bellowing a wild Irish yell.

These motley and dejected figures composed the major part of this scene of sorrows; but toward the door there stood a group, that were no less affecting than affected. They were however, partly concealed from view, by the broad shoulders of the Clintonian Bully, who like a huge Taurus or a Mammoth Ox, was roaring with his tongue, brandishing with his arms, and striking the floor every second with his gigantic feet. His followers behind were equally zealous in the exercise of their lungs, but among the promiscuous and discordant wailings which issued from their throats, it was impossible to distinguish any determinate words or sounds—several of their gestures were notwithstanding sufficiently visible. The huge greasy, goggling snake-scraper, was conspicuous enough; his eyes rolled like tumbling porpoises in a broken sea; his nostrils and lips were clotted with frothy matter as a mad dog, a raging bull or a frantic stallion; the pustules on his face resembled the wrecks of a pillaged bee hive; he was clothed in his usual tattered garments, and he exhibited in toto, a picture from which Shakespeare might have drawn his Caliban, or the poets of old, their monsters of nature.—Between his legs stood the philosophic Barber, a lusus naturæ, like another Therfytes "clamoring in the throng." Cheek by jowl screamed the jacobin imp, known by the name of the bastard vegetable. The Irish Clown was also present and headed a train of ragged Hibernians. In a snug corner beside the window, appeared in shade, the contrasting couple, Lord Darnly and his partner; the former manifested his grief, by trickling tears along his crimson'd cheeks and lily neck; the latter whimpered like a wizard in the spleen.

Such a scene, such groups, such sounds, such mourning, may be well supposed incapable of being produced without some singular cause; but what this cause was, neither I or any indifferent spectator could have readily determined, had not a signal been given upon the entrance of every condoling friend, which signal was no other than the following words—O the

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

POLITICS OF NEW-YORK,
No. XV.

A desire of furnishing you, with a scene highly tragic, and totally different, from the comic appearances, which the Clintonian meetings usually assume, obliges me to depart from the ordinary arrangement of events, and to pass over at present the political intrigues of a whole year. These will be resumed afterwards, and the mournful caucus of yesterday, which I am now to relate, will form a striking contrast to those incidents which I have already made known, as well as to those, which are yet to be exhibited.

In the history of melancholy distress, there never perhaps occurred, a scene more affecting and truly pathetic, than that, which took place yesterday morning, at the consulting chamber of Counsellor Tom-Tit, before the three trees in Pearl street. Fielding says, that all such descriptions ought to be written with flowing tears. I confess although I am not the most tender of mortals, that I beheld this scene with watery eyes; that the recollection of it has ever since made me weep; and that I now describe it, with agitation both of body and mind. I had engaged to meet the counsellor precisely at nine in the morning, on some business of the utmost importance; but before I had reached the unfortunate spot, where speaker Cocklepedia was knocked down by a mad bookseller with twenty volumes of the huge Britannica, my ears were assailed, by a buzzing, thundering noise, resembling a methodist Making among negroes, or the howling sounds of a Hibernian funeral. Advancing a little nearer, I could plainly distinguish sighs, sobs, groans, and lamentations. And when I had approached the counsellor's door, the noice, the crys and the signs of distress appeared such, as if the whole house were enveloped in yellow fever. But to describe the spectacle which presented it-

Morning Chronicle, the Morning Chronicle, &c.

For the VIRGINIA GAZETTE.

No. VIII.

In my two last numbers, Duane's accusation against Callender, of *having stolen mahogany or some other wood*, was fully discussed. I took no part as to the facts, except to say, that they were denied by Callender, and were not proved by Duane. This circumstance was introduced to shew the infamy of Duane's character, and to make his patrons ashamed of such an *organ*; first, because he justified the person who was the witness of the stealer, in suffering the culprit to escape. Next, because, long after the time when *Duane* says the fact did happen, *he* cultivated an intimate friendship, and promoted a correspondence with Callender. This last is fully proved by his letter to Callender, which was published in the Recorder of the 24th of November, and is dated on the 17th of April, 1800. This letter commences and proceeds in the most affectionate and confidential terms. It commends Callender's writings, and particularly the Prospect. It solicits that Callender will adopt some mode of contriving his publications to Duane, and upon the whole, exhibits a very great latitude of esteem and friendship for Callender. My reason for mentioning this is to make a finishing of Duane's character for veracity and morality at once. The reader is to recollect, that Duane's accusation against Callender of having stolen the wood, fixes the time to the year 1798, while Callender resided in Philadelphia, before he had written the Prospect, and before the intimacy took place between Mr. Jefferson and himself. According to Duane's insinuation, it was then no secret among the democratic party, and even if it was then it is not now; and yet we see that it was never brought into light until August 1802, more than four years after the date; and what is still more remarkable, long after Duane had corresponded with Callender in the most respectful, friendly and confidential terms. If it was known that such a fact happened in 1798, was not Callender criminal then? Was he not equally so when Duane wrote his affectionate letter in August 1800? Or at least was he not as criminal in April 1800, as he was in August 1802? But the scene had changed. At the last of these dates, Callender's conduct and writings had a tendency to destroy not only the influence of the democratic party, but to expose and destroy Duane's private as well as political character and influence. Duane therefore turned back to find an accusation against Callender. He has published it, and whether it be true or false, he has plunged his own character into irretrievable infamy and destruction.

Surely I have said enough upon this point to cure the most violent partizan of the Aurora and its editor of their love for Duanism. I have shewn very clearly what Duane meant when he said that *democracy was organized in Pennsylvania.* And I have done what I think sufficient to rouse the Pennsylvanians even from a sense of shame, to use their best efforts to counteract both the man and his measures.

Fellow Citizens! I beseech you to take a calm view of these important facts. Do they not prove to you, in the clearest manner, what destruction may be expected from the influence of that party spirit which has and still prevails? They prove that crimes may be committed by one of a party, and that the criminal may not only escape, but meet with countenance, friendship and applause by the same party. They prove that the editor of the Aurora has not only confessed but justified the concealment of a crime and a criminal. And circumstances, as notorious as the existence of our planet, prove that Duane stands as high, and the Aurora is as much approved, as before these bold and impudent confessions were made.

All these indispensible and disgraceful things prove, beyond all question, the deleterious consequences of party and faction. It exhibits the American character in a degraded and humble situation. It separates men who e principles and general deportment not only deserve public applause, but compel some of the most virtuous and meritorious men to seem to be the confidants and friends of the most vile and detestable villains. This indeed presents a deplorable and melancholy picture. It is one in which every man will discover the portrait of truth.—Who is there who does not find that he stands in opposition to individuals in society, whose virtue, integrity, moral and social deportment and character claim his esteem and approbation? Who is there who does not daily recollect, perhaps see, that some vile scoundrel holds a conspicuous rank among that party to which he belongs? Who is the virtuous man of either party who does not deplore these misfortunes; who is not ready to say, Oh that mine eyes were fountains, that I might wash away such sins and wickedness? But I will not indulge in this depressive strain.

It is in such a chaos of misfortune, folly, wickedness and faction; it is in the zeal of obtaining partizans, that such a man as William Duane has found his way into the confidence and patronage of the president of the United States; that such a paper as the Aurora has obtained a respectable support; for although no man who has read what has been published upon this subject, will believe that Duane has 4000 subscribers, or even one half of them, as he has boasted; yet no man will deny that the subscription is very considerable, that the paper has a great circulation, or that its baneful effects have been felt in every part of the country.

When I conſider how much is publiſhed, how much is written to expoſe the viciouſneſs, the frands, the falſehoods of Duane; when I perceive that he is ſtill quoted and relied upon; ſtill the favorite and protegee of the perſons in our government, to whom we have given the greateſt power and the higheſt honors—my ſoul ſinks and ſickens at the proſpect.

If the things which have been alledged are true, (and that they are, no one can deny) does it not behove the whole community, nay, every man in it, to uſe his endeavors, to employ his talents and induſtry, to counteract the evil? As the caſe is, it is not only to be deplored, that we are divided, but we are led and moulded, by the moſt wicked of the community, to effectuate theſe moſt ſhameful purpoſes. Is not this true? And is it not in the power of the community to adopt ſome renovating ſyſtem—ſomething to deſtroy that diſſocial ſpirit which diſorganizes and diſtracts us.

Woe to the country which is divided into perſonal animoſities by jarring and political factions. Every age and clime has given examples of the miſery which has ſprung from this ſole cauſe. Not only the moſt happy, the moſt free, but the moſt powerful nations have ſunk under the deſtructive conſequences. Every body has read, or ought to have read, the Bible. Even that gives the ſtrongeſt proof. While the Jews were united, they were able to reſiſt, to repel and to overthrow the neighboring nations. Diſcord, diſſention and diviſion took place, and then they fell an eaſy ſacrifice to their enemies. They were carried in captivity by thoſe, whom otherwiſe they might have conquered. The ſame remark applies to many other powerful and flouriſhing nations.

I have ſtept a little out of my way upon this occaſion, that the miſeries to be expected from the political parties which divide and diſtract us, might appear more probable, becauſe I preſumed that this of itſelf would rouſe virtuous men, of all deſcriptions, to imbibe a proper deteſtation againſt that man, from whom has proceeded more miſchief than from any other.

LUCIUS.

[The above number, in the order in which they were written, ſhould have been publiſhed prior to the laſt number.]

* The reader will be enabled to form an opinion from a peruſal of the letter itſelf. It is as follows:

From the RECORDER.

Philadelphia, April 17, 1800.

DEAR SIR,

I HAVE been conſtantly ſolicitous to obtain your publications. "The "Proſpect," &c. but have not been able to gratify my wiſhes.——May I requeſt of you to oblige me, by any means you may deem beſt and moſt convenient, to let me have your publications at all times. Mr.——lent me a few ſheets of your firſt Proſpect; but recalled them, before I had got through them. *They are too valuable not to be deemed precious to every man who feels any intereſt in the tranſactions of his time.*——I need ſay nothing about the affair with the ſenate. You ſee it all in the papers, and you will perceive that they have neither ſucceeded againſt my body, nor my mind. I ſmile at *the villains*; and if the printers of the union on the republican ſide, would but ſtand as firmly to it as Mr. M. Jones and as Charles Holt do, few as we are, the uſurpers would ſoon ſink under the frowns of public indignation.——

The *cabinet* here is in a very diſcordant condition. They hang together only like wrecked mariners on detached planks; if one lets go, the whole go. You'll be ſurpriſed to learn that an indictment has been found againſt me for publiſhing the celebrated *letters of Liſton* ſeized on *Sweezy*. The ſheriff of Bucks and two others are included in the indictment, but more ſtrange ſtill, they were ſent to me and publiſhed by *the expreſs direction of governor Miffin!* after being opened by the expreſs authority of *Robert Wharton*, our *good* mayor!

I am told they have withdrawn the indictment found againſt me at Norriſtown, laſt fall, predicated on my aſſertions concerning Britiſh influence, as declared by *John Adams*. It ſeems they found out that I had the actual letter in my poſſeſſion of Mr. Adams. I ſhall ſend a copy of this letter, and of the indictment concerning it, if you ſhould think them any way *ornamental* or *uſeful* for your *current volume* of the Proſpect. They muſt not, however, appear until the diſtrict court now ſitting terminates. It would be awkward to have you brought hither upon a writ for contempt of court.

Gove rnor M'Kean is hurting his republican friends here by *the appointment of ſeveral of his family to profitable ſituations*. His ſon *Joe*, who was at the head of the 30 in May laſt, was yeſterday appointed Regiſter of wills for the city and county. Cooper (of Manchester) is to be tried for ſedition on Saturday. The ſubject is a letter which he wrote in his own defence, againſt a charge in the Boſton Centinel, in which he enumerated all the things which had *not been done* by Mr. Adams's adminiſtration, the 8 per cent loan, &c. &c. He pleads his own cauſe. He applied for a ſubpœna for the preſident yeſterday. The court refuſed. *Chaſe* preſides, and *Peters* is the puiſne judge. So that we have one man above the law.

Yours

Wm. DUANE.

Mr. James Thompſon Callendar,
Richmond, Virginia.

☞ I have not been out of town, have lived moſtly in my own houſe, and been ſeveral times on parade with the legion. I keep retired only becauſe there is no magiſtrate be found who has a knowledge of his duty and his rights, or virtue or courage to act upon the Habeas Corpus right; if there were, I ſhould take care to be arreſted immediately. In the preſent circumſtances my only courſe is to defeat their malice and give a good example to others.

NEW-YORK, DECEMBER 1.

We have ſeen letters from Port Republican dated 1ſt November, received via Philadelphia. They uniformly repreſent the ſituation of St. Domingo to be a ſcene of almoſt unexampled confuſion and horror, from the want of neceſſary reinforcements, and from the ſucceſs of the inſurgents. The white inhabitants, who for ſome time paſt had retired for ſafety within the towns and ports on the ſeaſhore, are now obliged to ſeek refuge in the ſtrongly fortified places, abandoning thoſe they leave wholly to the military.

A barge, on its paſſage from St. Marks to Port Republican, loaded with women and children, was met by a party of 18 negroes, who took poſſeſſion of her, and maſſacred every perſon on board. The ſame boat was ſhortly afterwards captured by a French frigate on a cruize. Sixteen of the negroes were killed; and the remaining two, being brought to Port Republican, were torn in pieces by the infuriated populace.

DESSALINES and CHRISTOPHE have deſerted from the French army, and joined the inſurgents.

From the NEW-YORK GAZETTE.

Meſſrs. LANG & Co.

IN what way the following letter came into my poſſeſſion muſt be at preſent a ſecret. I ſhall only ſay that I did not ſteal it from a poſt-office, nor obtain it by any unfair means. Upon the firſt glance, it may be judged that it was written by a learned profeſſor in ſome college or univerſity abroad. Were I to hazard an opinion, I would ſay, that it was written in this country; there being many who are equal to the claſſic taſte which it exhibits. It is however ſubmitted to the inſpection and conjectures of the curious.

A SUBSCRIBER.

Ad JACOBUM CHEETHAM, primum editorem, AMERICANI CVIS."

"Clare Domine."

"Tui multi et magni labores in cauſa libertatis et æqualitatis leguntur cum admiratione, non tantum in America, ſed in omni mundo. Tu prob aviſti ad oblectamentum omnium hominum, et mulierum, et liberorum, ut Dominus Burr eſt proditor et non eſt popularis imperii amator. Nemo mirat ut Jefferſon te blanditiis permuleet, et habet te prandere cum eo. Non eſt credibile ut habuiſti ullam mamm in epiſtolis furto compilatis ex veredo hum ſtatione.

Permitte me dicere ulterius, ut tu es magnum propugnaculum Clintonii imperii, et conſequenter populi principatus. In hoc es magnopere adjuvatus per prodigioſum Denniſton, conſanguineum Clintonii generis, et democraticum ab ejus die natali.

Cum idonea ſalutatione ad Palmer, Præfectum confociationis abhorrentis Chriſtianam doctrinam, et ſperans ut vos omnes recipient præmium tuorum operum, ego ſum, * * * * * * * * * *

For London, direct,

The new ſubſtantial SHIP

Monticello,

JOHN WILSON, maſter,—burthen ſeven hundred hogſheads of Tobacco, now lying at Broadway, and has three-fourths of her cargo engaged.—For freight of the remainder, or paſſage, apply to Meſſrs. *John Cunningham & Co.* of Richmond, or to

ROBERT MOORE.

Peterſburg, Dec. 9, 1802.

100 Dollars Reward.

LAST evening, was broken open, at the Eagle Tavern, a gentleman's trunk, and thirty dollars in ſilver taken from it, with a green purſe containing about ſix hundred dollars in bank notes. The numbers of the notes are not remembered. There was one note of 100 dollars, of the bank of Alexandria; one of 50 dollars, of the bank of Baltimore; and one of 20 dollars, of the bank of Charleſton. The reſt, generally ſmall notes of ten and five dollars, and chiefly of the banks of Baltimore and Alexandria. The above reward will be given at my bar, to any perſon who ſhall diſcover the perpetrator of this act, ſo that the money may be recovered; or a ſixth part of any portion of the principal ſum ſhall be given to any perſon who ſhall reſtore it.

ESME SMOCK.

Richmond, Dec. 6, 1802.

N. B. All gentlemen in buſineſs, and others, are requeſted to take particular notice of ſuch perſons as ſeem to have more money than their ordinary means of acquiring it appear to juſtify.

The Virginia Gazette.

—RICHMOND—

SATURDAY, DECEMBER 11, 1802.

On Thurſday laſt the houſe of delegates proceeded by joint ballot with the Senate, to the choice of a Public Printer for the enſuing year, when Mr. Meriwether Jones was re-elected by a large majority, having 147 votes on the firſt ballot.

Thomas Paine has publiſhed his fourth letter to the citizens of the United States, which he ſays cloſes his addreſs to the public, as he is for ſome time to attend to his private affairs. He congratulates Americans on the ſucceſs of the late elections, and rails as uſual againſt what he calls the licentiouſneſs of the federal papers. He next enters into a lengthy detail of the various dangers and hazards which he has eſcaped, and concludes by giving us ſome ſtatement of his finances. It is more harmleſs than any of his former ones, and this is all the encomium which we can beſtow upon it.

The Mammoth of the New York Watch Tower, and American Citizen appears to have received the fatal blow.—He has at length fallen by the repeated ſtrokes of the Evening Poſt, the Gazette, and the Chronicle. A day, it is ſaid, will be fixed upon, for ſevering the limbs from the body and preparing a thankſgiving in imitation of the Grecian Hecatomb. His entrails will however be ſent to the theiſtical ſociety; and not thrown into the ſea.

The Pennſylvania Organ is now at Waſhington; he promiſed to give the public doduments of his good behaviour and reſpectability, while in India. Unleſs he fulfil his promiſe, the public have a right to credit the aſſertions of Mr. Callender, as the latter informed us his proofs were within ſix miles of Richmond.

It was expected that the expoſition of the Columbian Illuminati, would have been the means of breaking up the ſociety and deterring thoſe of the members who were not loſt to every ſenſe of ſhame, from attending; but as we find this is not the caſe, and that they ſtill perſevere with the exception of a very few in their wicked deeds, we have reſolved for the benefit of the public to ſtamp a mark upon them individually; that they may not only be known in the city of New-York, but in every ſtate of the Union. The number whom we purpoſe to brand in this manner, are eighty ſeven. The marking will commence in the next paper and will continue by decades in the ſucceeding Gazette's until the whole be completely finged.

There is ſtill an interregnum in the State of New-Jerſey—W. S Pennington, if we are to judge from his conduct, wiſhes to keep it ſo. The brazenneſs of this man is unparalleled in the catalogue of human impudence.

The Peterſburg Republican.

The Editor of this ſilly paper, of ſill compoſitions, has at length proved himſelf to the public, to be, what was always ſuſpected, a character totally unworthy of credit, for no other but one of this deſcription, would have hazarded to calumniate any ſtranger upon mere report. But behold, what was the report? The ſuppoſition of a tavern keeper, who attempts to be ſkilled in phyſiognomy; and who, though under the influence of a party, could diſcover no other act of imprudence in Mr. Wood, but the habit of walking with his head looking downwards.

As to this tavern keeper, we paſs over his remarks on phyſiognomy, as a ſcience of which, we do not preſume that Mr. Worſham has more knowledge than his brethren of the larder. But there is one circumſtance we ought to notice, for the ſake of thoſe that may viſit his houſe.—He ſays that he received no money from Mr. Wood, on the account of ſtage hire. This is a direct inſinuation, that Mr. Wood did not pay his ſtage hire. What infamy ought therefore to be attached to ſuch an inſinuation, after it is known, that the ſtage hire is never paid either at Peterſburg or Richmond, but at the half way houſe? It is true that Mr. Wood obſerved in his letter, that he paid for his place after ſupper to Mr. Worſham; but the modeſt tavern keeper, if he had not intended to aſperſe the character of Mr. Wood, would have ſimply corrected this miſtake of memory, by anſwering that the ſtage hire was never received by him, but at the half way houſe. Were we not confident, that Mr. Worſham was under the diſagreeable influence of a party of jacobins, we ſhould think ourſelves in duty bound to hold him up, as an object of public deriſion, in the newſpapers, for a twelve month to come, but as circumſtances are, we pity his caſe rather than otherwiſe.

We might produce documents reſpecting Field's apoſtaſy, and another crime of a more ſerious nature, that would render his name infamous from Boſton to Georgia; but we regard him as one beneath notice, and henceforth ſhall not degrade ourſelves by even looking into the Republican of Peterſburg.

N. B. The Peterſburg Intelligencer, and ſuch papers where Field's Republican circulates, are requeſted to republiſh the above.

To the EDITOR of the VIRGINIA GAZETTE.

SIR,

We, in this town, are verging faſt to a ſtate of deſpotiſm, and to that kind of deſpotiſm too, which has ever been the moſt tyrannical and intolerant—the deſpotiſm of democracy. As we are going on at a rapid pace, it appears to me that, in a ſhort period, no one but a decided democrat will be allowed to open his lips on political ſubjects.

We have two printers of newſpapers—the one a democrat; and the other wiſhes to be reckoned neither democratic nor federal. The democratic editor is under articles to his party to publiſh nothing in his paper that is hoſtile to pure democracy. He himſelf is a very illiterate man—"a mere type-letter;" nothing therefore that appears in his paper is written by himſelf; but he has got two or three United Iriſhmen, and ſome young men who ſay they are ſtudying law, who write paragraphs for his paper, and aſſiſt him to pick and cull ſuch productions as are worthy of his columns. The groſſeſt miſrepreſentations of the conduct, and the moſt illiberal abuſe of the federaliſts, mixed with threatenings too, are publiſhed in every paper. This has hitherto been done with impunity; no one here troubles himſelf to contradict one of the many falſehoods and miſrepreſentations that almoſt daily appear in it. This, however, does not ſatisfy the party; they know that the circulation of their paper is extremely limited; they therefore wiſh for the aſſiſtance of the other newſpaper, to enable them to diſſeminate their dogmas and political noſtrums more extenſively.

Mr. Prentis, the editor of the other paper, is far from being federal in his politics. Many reckon him more than half democratic. If, on the one hand, he does not copy into his paper ſome of the moſt violent democratic productions; neither, on the other, does he inſert any of the beſt federal performances that appear in other papers. He wiſhes to be thought neutral; but a ſtate of neutrality is utterly inconſiſtent with the views of the democrats. They ſay, that, in fact, "he that is not with them is againſt them."—Various attempts have lately been made to induce him to abandon his neutral poſition. To this end, he has been alternately coaxed and abuſed by ſome of their ſcribblers. Some time after a duel had been fought here, he publiſhed in his paper the ſoliloquy of a duelift. This was highly reſented by the democrats, as they conſtrued it into a reflection againſt their *Hero*, who had killed his antagoniſt in the duel. A few days ago, a "communication" appeared in his paper, in which were two or three remarks, expreſſed in very mild terms, (too mild indeed for the ſubject) diſapproving of the conduct and writings of Paine. Next day, a moſt violent philippic appeared againſt him in the democratic paper. He is there accuſed of having either deſerted to the federal ſide and entered the liſts againſt the poor perſecuted Thomas Paine; inſtead of being governed by ſordid intereſt; or, of aiming to pleaſe a certain deſcription of people called Caledonians, who are not great admirers of the ſaid Paine. A bitter lamentation is uttered, that he ſhould have aſſumed a neutral poſition, and been ſo long blind to the ſuperlative merit of the republican performances: and, in concluſion, he is warmly admoniſhed, not to ſay or inſert in his paper, a ſingle word againſt the moſt venerable and the moſt illuſtrious Thomas Paine, eſq. If this is not literary tyranny, at leaſt, I know not what name to give it. Ever ſince the republication of Mr. Wood's letter, I have been afraid that I ſhould hear of nothing leſs than an attack on or the demolition of Mr. P's office. Some of the democrats have lately been heard muttering to themſelves *delenda eſt carthago*. All this, and a great deal more, is done under the patronage, and with the approbation of our leading democrats, who are ever bawling out Liberty! Liberty! But the fact is, that the greater part of the democrats of Virginia are more deſpotic in practice than any other deſcription of people in the United States, not even excepting governor M'Kean and his hoſt of myrmidons. It is well known, that in many parts of this ſtate, the ſovereign people take upon themſelves the right of determining what is fit to be done or ſpoken, without giving themſelves any concern about law or equity. At this hour, in Giles's territories, for example, any one that ſhould dare to open his lips againſt Jefferſon or Paine, would run the riſk of being groſsly maltreated or put to death; and no magiſtrate would be found who would make the leaſt attempt to prevent it. This is called *republicaniſm*. Of all the evils under the ſun, "Good Lord deliver us" from that world of evils—*the deſpotiſm of democracy*.

ANTI-DEMOS.

Peterſburg, 6th December, 1802.

COMMUNICATION.

On Tueſday a motion was made in the Houſe of Delegates for the election of a Chaplain. This is an office, I belive, which has place, in every meeting of an extraordinary nature, either in Europe or America. Never until laſt Tueſday, did I witneſs an oppoſition to this chriſtian practice. Had the oppoſition been trivial, or had the choice of the chaplain been reſpectable, I would have paſſed the circumſtance over in ſilence, but from what occurred, I conſider it my duty to inform the country of the alarming ſympton of the abolition of worſhip, which has already appeared in the legiſlature of Virginia. Will Americans believe me when I tell them, that there appeared 71 againſt the motion, and only a majority of 4 in its favor. Among the noes, we could plainly diſtinguiſh the voice of Peter Ker, Eſq. the favorite nephew of Mr. Jefferſon.

There were three candidates nominated, of whom the Reverend Mr. Blair was one, a gentleman of a liberal education. But knowledge or talent did not appear to be the object of the Aſſembly in this inſtance; for Mr. John Courtney, a Baptiſt harranguer among Negroes, was elected. I reſpect the teachers of all the various ſects of Chriſtianity when I know them to be perſons of information; when I am ſenſible that they are capable of explaining the revelation of God. But when I behold an illiterate man appointed Chaplain, who moſt probably knows not a ſingle proof which has been offered for the truth of the Scriptures; who, I am well aſſured, underſtands not a ſingle letter of thoſe languages, in which the Divine revelation was divulged to man; and who is therefore incapable of teaching the goſpel; I know not whether to blame more the judgment of the electors, or the preſumption of the elected.

On the ſame day, another circumſtance occurred, which certainly was rather extraordinary in a free country: I mean the rejection of the memorial of Henry Pace for the office of public printing, which in my opinion ought to have been heard, and then diſpoſed of as the Aſſembly ſhould think proper.

IT is with great regret that the Citizens of Richmond have heard of of the robbery lately committed on the trunk of the Reverend Doctor Smith; as it is underſtood to have contained the money, which had been collected here for the repulding of Princeton College. It is therefore propoſed by ſome friends to that inſtitution, that thoſe who find it convenient to pay twenty or even ten dollars, ſhall contribute to the reimburſement of the loſs, by delivering that ſum to Mr. *Auguſtine Davis*. It is ſaid, that Doctor Smith means to leave the town on Monday next; and the ſooner the ſubſcription is completed the better.

December 10, 1802.

Sales at Auction.

WILL BE SOLD,

On Saturday, the firſt day of January next, before the Eagle Tavern in the city of Richmond,

16 likely Negroes,

CONSISTING OF

MEN, Women and Children, the greater part of them valuable houſe ſervants. Twelve months credit will be allowed the purchaſer, from whom bond and approved ſecurity, to bear intereſt from the date if not punctually paid, will be required—by

THOMAS STRACHAN,
Adminiſtrator of
Doctor —— *Strachan*, dec.

Richmond, 9th Dec. 1802. 15td.

THE PUBLIC

Are reſpectfully notified, that the

Union Tavern & Coffee Houſe,

LATE in the occupancy of Mr. *William Booker*, is ſtill continued by *Mrs. Booker*, who begs leave to aſſure thoſe that may pleaſe to call at this houſe, that every attention ſhall be given to render them convenience and full ſatisfaction.

Richmond, Dec. 9, 1802.

Will be ſold, to the higheſt bidder, for ready money, on the firſt Monday in next month, being Henrico court day, at the court-houſe of the ſaid county, 207 and an half acres of

LAND,

LYING in the county of Charles City, on Morris's Creek, which was late the property of Daniel Nicolſon, deceaſed, and ſurrounded by the lands of William Greaves, and which land was conveyed by John Nicolſon to Miles Selden, ſheriff of Henrico, according to law, upon the ſaid Nicolſon's taking the benefit of the oath of an inſolvent debtor when confined in the jail of the ſaid county, under an execution iſſued from the court of the ſaid county by Nathaniel Bowe againſt him.

B. SHEPPARD, Deputy for
MILES SELDEN, Sh'ff. H. C.

December 10, 1802.

Fall Goods.

Samuel P. Braddick,

HAS JUST RECEIVED,

PER the Octavia from London, a very handsome assortment; which he will sell low for Cash or Produce.

Richmond, October 12, 1802. 2mis

Port Wine.

A few pipes and quarter casks of genuine old

Port Wine,

Is this day landing, and will be sold on moderate terms, by

Robert Gamble.

Richmond, 2d Nov. 1802. [tf]

FOR SALE,

Cologne Mill-stones

From 3 feet 3 inches to 4 feet 8 inches.

Apply to

Jesse Hollingsworth & Son,
Baltimore, or to
Macmurdo & Filher.

Richmond, October 21, 1802. 8w

David Ross, Plt'ff. } In the District Court of New-London now holden at Franklin Courthouse.

AGAINST

Holeman Rice, Def't.

THIS defendant Rice having left his habitation within the same district, and his present residence not being known to the plaintiff, he takes this method of giving the defendant notice, That he shall take certain depositions to be used as evidence in the said cause at Lunenburg court-house on the second Thursday in January next, between the hours of twelve and four o'clock on that day—And the defendant may attend accordingly if he thinks proper.

DAVID ROSS.

Richmond, Nov. 14, 1802.

GILLIAT & KIRBY,

HAVE JUST RECEIVED

By the late arrivals from London and Liverpool,

A general assortment of Fall and Winter

GOODS,

WHICH are now selling off, at their usual low price, for Cash or country Produce.

Richmond, Sept. 24, 1802.

In Hanover County Court,

November 1st, 1802.

Nathan Thomas, Charles Thomas, Mordecai Thomas, and Absalum Thomas, Pl'ts. } In Chancery.

AGAINST

James Jones and John Jones, Def'ts.

THIS day came the plaintiffs by their counsel, and the defendants still failing to appear, it is thereupon decreed and ordered, that Charles Thompson, Edmund Thompson, John Brown, and Robert Honeyman, or any three of them, be appointed to make sale of the land in the bill mentioned, upon a credit of twelve months, taking seven bonds for the purchase money, five for one ninth part each, the other two for one twelfth part each, and that they deliver the first five to the plaintiffs respectively, and the other two to the defendants repectively, having first giving three weeks notice of the time, place and terms of such sale in some one of the newspapers published in the city of Richmond, and that they report thereof to the court in order to a final decree.

A copy—Teste, raw3w.p

THO. POLLARD, C. C. H. C.

VIRGINIA:

In the High Court of Chancery,

For the Richmond District.

BETWEEN

Hezekiah Redd, Clevears Duke, Harden Duke, James Duke, Samuel O. Pettis, and Amadeak his wife, *Plaintiffs.*

AND

Hardin Burnley, of the kingdom of Great Britain, executor of John Burnley, deceased, and Hardin Burnley, of Hanover county, in this Commonwealth, administrator of Zachariah Burnley, deceased, who was administrator with the will annexed of the said John Burnley,

Defendants.

THE first named defendant Hardin Burnley not having entered his appearance and given security according to the act of Assembly and the rules of this court, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the court that he is not an inhabitant of this country: on the motion of the plaintiffs by their counsel, it is ordered that the said defendant do appear on the first day of the next term and answer the bill of the plaintiffs; and that a copy of this order be forthwith inserted in some news paper of of the city of Richmond, for two months successively, and posted at the front door of the capitol in the said city.

A Copy—Teste,

PETER TINSLEY, C. C.

RUNAWAY.

From the subscriber in the forks of Hanover, about the middle of Sept. last, a negro man named

JACOB;

HE is about five feet ten inches high, twenty five years old and rather spare made. I expect he will attempt to pass for a free man, being informed that he has in possession a free pass; he went off with a white woman by the name of Sally Davis, with whom he was intimate for some time before their departure, and it is probable she may aid him in imposing on the public with his pass, or may claim him as her slave. Sally Davis is between forty and fifty years of age, tall and spare made, very brown skin, has taken with her three children, two sons and a daughter; the two boys are sons by her first husband, whose name was Cooper. Henry, the oldest, is tall and spare made, very dark skin, about twenty one years old; the younger one is named William; the girl is a daughter by her last husband Davis. Henry Cooper, and Jacob are shoe-makers, and it is probable they will undertake work on the road, as I believe they are making for Georgia, they having all been seen in Goochland, near Michaux's Ferry, and being informed that Sally Davis has a brother in that state. Twenty Dollars reward will be given to any person who will secure him in jail so that I get him again, and all reasonable charges paid if delivered to me in Hanover.

JOHN THORNTON, sen.

Nov. 4, 1802.

Robert Gamble

Respectfully informs his Friends and the Public, that he is receiving a supply of

Fall Goods,

Which he will sell low, by the Piece or Package.

Richmond, October 7, 1802.

HAVING commenced the PRACTICE OF THE LAW, in the County Courts of Amherst and Albemarle, the District Court of Charlottesville, and the Court of Appeals, I solicit the patronage of a generous public, and promise unremitted attention to all matters committed to my trust.

H. M. GARLAND.

New Glasgow, 24th Sept. 1802. tf.

REMOVAL,

THE Subscriber takes this early opportunity of informing the public generally, that he has removed from the house heretofore occupied by him in cheaplide, to the large commodious brick Lumber-House, used by Mr. Thomas Taylor as a vendue office for the last year. This house is entirely fire proof, being built of brick and covered with copper, where he intends to devote himself entirely to the brokerage and commission business. As he will be engaged in no other kind, he will be able to do that satisfaction to consignors, which they expect from an agent. His Lumber-House is admirably calculated for the Storeage of Tobacco, Flour, Wheat, or any other article subject to Storeage; which shall be done by him, at the customary rate of storeage in town.

ARMISTEAD ANDERSON.

October the 1st, 1802.

Land for Sale.

A VALUABLE tract containing 907 acres, lying in Charlotte county on Cub Creek, about one mile above the confluence of said creek with Staunton River, adjoining the roads leading from Booker's Ferry to Charlotte court house and Rough Creek Church, and in a remarkable good neighborhood for a store. This land possesses more advantages, and is equal, if not superior in strength and fertility, to any tract of its size in the county. There is about the middle of it a remarkable lofty and elegant situation for a seat, on which stands a new convenient dwelling house (that may be finished for about forty dollars) situated convenient to an uncommon good spring. There is about one hundred acres of low ground, two thirds well adapted to the culture of tobacco, and the other suitable for meadows. There is already a valuable meadow of about ten acres lately sown with timothy. Not more than one fourth of this tract cut, and that, together with the uncleared part, lies extremely level. It is also convenient to several shad fisheries and is remarkable for its quantity of all kinds of timber (pine alone excepted) range for stock, &c. &c. For terms apply to John L. Lesueur, or the subscriber living near the premises.

EDWARD BENNIS.

Charlotte, Aug. 28, 1802. (6ms)

N. B. James River or Appomttox inspected tobacco, or male negroes from ten to thirty years old, at cash prices, will be taken in payment, and considerable indulgence given for one third of the purchase money, the purchaser giving bond with approved security. E. B.

THE subscriber having so arranged his distant business, as to be enabled to spend much the greater part of his time in Richmond, and its vicinity, will be again prepared to render services, in the line of his profession, to those who may favor him with their confidence.

JOHN ADAMS.

December 3, 1802. (1aw2w)

The Professor of Law

IN William and Mary College, will commence his Annual Course, as usual, on the first day of December next. The Lectures will probably be concluded about the twentieth of March.

October 8, 1802. eptD.

Mrs. Gaurraur,

Lately arrived from New-York, respectfully informs the public at large, and particularly the Ladies and Gentlemen of Richmond and its vicinity, that she has taken a corner store of Mr. Harris's large brick building, a few doors above the Post-Office; and immediately on the street leading to the Capitol, where she has

FOR SALE,

A FINE ASSORTMENT OF

BEADS, Necklaces, string and small assorted Pearl Beads; assorted colored ditto, Gilt-Finger-Rings, &c.

ALSO AN ASSORTMENT OF THE BEST Plated Candle-Sticks, Coffee-Pots, Milk-Pots, Tea-Pots, Sugar-Tongs, &c.

Sets of Knives & Forks.

All kinds of Perfumes, Playing-Cards, and a variety of Fans assorted.

SHE HAS ALSO,

AN ASSORTMENT OF

DRY GOODS,

Such as Muslins, Ladies' and Gentlemens' Gloves of different kinds, some very fine Shawls—Likewise Sugar Plumbs of different kinds.

The above articls she will sell at the lowest price possible.

Richmond, Nov. 19, 1802.

THE public is respectfully informed that Thomas Taylor's Vendue Office is removed from the cross street below the Eagle-Tavern, to the house on the main street, nearly opposite to Messrs. Mitchell and Gardner's, and formerly occupied by Messrs. Vandewall and Mosby, where the business from this date will be carried on under the firm of

Taylor & Brown.

They flatter themselves that their assiduity and punctuality in business will merit the public patronage.

THEY OFFER FOR SALE,

TWO THOUSAND POUNDS WORTH OF

DRY GOODS,

Consisting of the following articles, viz:

Broad Cloths, Cassimeres, Swansdowns, Coatings, Plains, Negro Cottons, Worsted Stockings, Blankets, Corduroys, Fustians, Wildbores, Callicoes, Muslins, Irish Linens, India Cottons, Cotton and thread Cambricks, Lustrings, Persians, &c. &c. &c.

And an assortment of

Hardware & Cutlery;

—ALSO—

Rum, Loaf and Brown Sugar, Coffee and Molasses, 5 Pipes Genuine Old Madeira Wine, a few casks excellent Sherry Wine, Soap, Candles, &c.

Thomas Taylor.
James Brown, jun.

1st October, 1802. tf

By virtue of a deed of trust made to me by Nelson Berkely, to secure the payment of a sum of money therein mentioned,

WILL BE SOLD,

At public sale, on the premises, for ready money,

A tract of Land,

In Hanover county,

CONTAINING 302 acres, situated on Newfound River, and bounded by the said river, on the south; by the land of Capt. Thomas Price, on the east; by the main road on the north, and by Landon C. Berkley, on the west. There is on the land a small dwelling house, a kitchen, dairy and meat house, and a new barn 20 by 40 feet. There are also young orchards of apple and peach trees, and more than 100 bushels of wheat have been seeded upon the land, together with some rye and barley. At the same time will be sold, several valuable Negroes, the stock of Horses, Cattle, Sheep, Hogs, a Waggon and Team, and Plantation Tools.

Carter Berkeley.

Also, will be sold, one moiety of a Merchant Mill, and fifty acres of Land, adjoining on Newfound River, within a mile of the above tract of land, together with an unexpired lease for six years, of the other moiety. The above Mill will be sold to satisfy a mortgage. The sale of the above property will commence on Monday the 3d day of January next, and continue until the whole is sold. C. B.

Hanover, Nov. 22d, 1802. (t3dJan.)

ALMANACKS,

For the Year 1803; for Sale, at this office.

The Executors of the late Gen. George Washington,

Offer for sale the following Tracts of

LAND,

A TRACT in Loudoun county on Difficult Run, containing 300 acres—The soil well adapted for farming and a considerable proportion of it might easily be improved into meadow. There is a valuable mill seat on the premises. It lies on the great road from the City of Washington, Alexandria and Georgetown to Leesburg and Winchester, 19 miles from Alexandria, less from the City and George Town, and not more than three from the Great Falls of the Potomac.

One Tract containing 2,481 acres, lying in the counties of Loudoun and Fauquier, called Ashby's Bent. The soil is that which is said to be most favorable to Plaster of Paris, well watered by several never failing streams issuing from the mountain. Part of this land is cleared and tenanted for lives.

One tract lying part in each of the above counties, containing 885 acres. Chatten's Run passes through this tract and gives several valuable mill-seats. The soil is similar to the above tract and equally favorable to Plaster of Paris.

A tract on the South Fork of Bullskin, containing 1600 acres—One also, Head of Evans's Mill, containing 453 acres, and one on Wormley's line, containing 183 acres. These several tracts are in Jefferson (late Berkeley) county—the soil very similar in quality, and particularly adapted to the culture of tobacco, hemp, wheat and Indian Corn, situated twelve miles from Harper's Ferry.

One tract containing 571 acres in Frederick county. This land is in the vicinity of the last mentioned tracts and equally valuable.

One tract in Hampshire county containing 240 acres. This tract, tho' small, is extremely valuable. It lies on Potomac River, about twelve miles above the town of Bath (or Warm Springs) and is in the shape of a horse-shoe, the river running almost round it—two hundred acres of it are rich low grounds, with a great abundance of the largest Walnut and other trees, which with the produce of the soil, might (by means of the improved navigation of the Potomac) be brought to a shipping port with more ease and at a smaller expence than that which is transported only 30 miles by land.

One third part of 1119 acres in Nansemond county near Suffolk, lying on the road from Suffolk to Norfolk and on Nansemond River. This land is considered extremely valuable by those who are acquainted with it.

One tract in Charles county, Maryland, containing 600 acres. It is very level and lies near the river Potomac.

One tract in Montgomery county, Maryland, containing 519 acres. This land lies about 30 miles above the City of Washington, not far from Kettoctan, and is good farming land.

One tract in Pennsylvania, containing 234 acres. This land affords an exceeding good stand on Braddock's road from Fort Cumberland to Pittsburg, and a large quantity of natural meadow fit for the scythe. It is distinguished by the appellation of the Great Meadows, where the first action with the French, in the year 1754, was fought.

One other tract on the Mohawk river, state of New-York, containing 1000 acres.

In North West Territory—Three tracts lying on Little Miami, containing 3051 acres.

In Kentucky—On Rough Creek, one tract containing 3000 acres—ditto adjoining, 2000 acres. Indisputable titles can be given for the above lands.

LOTS

IN THE CITY OF WASHINGTON.

Two improved lots, near the Capitol, square 634. The improvements are, on each an elegant three story brick house.

Four other unimproved lots on the Eastern Branch, No. 3, 22, 23 and 24, in square 667. These lots are advantageously situated on the water.

ALEXANDRIA.

A few valuable lots in Alexandria, corner of Pitt and Princes streets, three or four of which are let on ground rent at 3 dollars per foot.

WINCHESTER.

One lot, in town, of half an acre, adjoining Doctor Mahay's, enclosed with a good post and rail fence, and another in the commons of about six acres.

BATH, OR WARM SPRINGS.

Two well situated lots, on one of them is a small building large enough to accommodate one family.

The terms of sale will be made known by application to either of the subscribers.

Samuel Washington, Culpeper county.
George S. Washington, Jefferson do.
William A. Washington, Westmoreland do.
George W. P. Custis, Mount Washington, Fairfax do.
Bushrod Washington, Mount Vernon, do.
Lawrence Lewis, Wood Lawn, do.

August 30. eptf.

For sale by the Subscriber.

YORKSHIRE Cloths, by the bale.
Coloured Plains, do.
Halfthicks, do.
Napp'd Cottons, do.
Coatings, do.
Blankets, by the bale or piece.
Fine double mill'd drab Cloth, from 12s. to 15s. per yard.

ALSO,

Jamaica Sugar, of the first quality, by the hhd. or barrel.
Antigua Rum, by the hhd.
Coffee, by the bag.

Wm. Wickham.

November 3, 1802. [6w.]

FOR SALE,

From Six to Eight Hundred Acres of

LAND,

BINDING on the waters of Spring Creek, in Prince Edward county, about ten miles above the courthouse.—This Land is considered to be equal in quality to any in that part of the county, at least 30 acres of fine Meadow Land on it, and not more than one third of it cleared. As it is presumed that no one would become a purchaser without first viewing the premises, a further description of said land is deemed unnecessary. Any person disposed to purchase may see the land by applying to *William Lindsay*, living adjoining, and know the terms from him or *William Hickman*, in Powhatan county, near the courthouse, or myself in Richmond.

RICHARD K. RANDOLPH.

November 5, 1802.

Shanks & MacRae,

In addition to a variety of Goods, well selected and adapted to the Fall and Winter Season,

HAVE received by the Re-Union, from Liverpool, and the Octavia, from London, the balance of their assortment, which will be sold wholesale or retail, on usual credits, and at moderate prices, to men of established punctuality.

Manchester, 17th October, 1802. tf.

I want to PURCHASE, from fifty to one hundred thousand

Flour Barrel Staves;

To be delivered at my Mills on the James River Canal.

☞ *I also wish to hire a few*

Negro Coopers,

For the ensuing year.

JOSEPH GALLEGO.

Richmond, Sept 8, 1802.

J. & J. Fackler,

Inform their friends and the public that they have just received a neat and general assortment of all the season

GOODS,

Suiting the approaching season;

7-8 & 4-4 IRISH LINEN,

Remarkably cheap.

Richmond, October 28, 1802. (2ms)

Robert & Allan Pollok & Co.

ARE NOW OPENING

By the late arrivals from London and Liverpool, a general assortment of

DRY GOODS,

Suited to the present and approaching season, which they offer for sale on moderate terms. They also have for sale, best GREEN COFFEE, in bags or tierces.

Buchanan & Pollok,
OF PETERSBURG, AND
Robert Pollok & Co.
OF MANCHESTER,

Are also opening their supplies of Fall and Winter Goods.

Richmond, 28th Sept. 1802.

Cumberland, Nov. 25, 1802.

THE Court has passed a decree for the final settlement of my administration of the estate of Edward Booker, late of this county, deceased, and distribution thereof: I therefore once more request all persons having claims on the estate, and have not made them known, to lay them before the commissions, which have long since been appointed by the court for the adjustment of such claims, previous to the first day of February next, when the administration will close, and the estate rendered up to the court at its next term, or to such persons as shall be appointed to receive the same; after which I shall not consider myself accountable for any further claims.

M. Carrington,

(6aw3w) *Late Sheriff of Cumberland.*